The People's Press.

Vol. XVI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 12, 1868. No. 42.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year	$2 00
" 6 months, . . .	1 00
" 3 months, ...	75

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One square, one insertion,	$1 00
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"TEACH ME THY WAY."

O, thou unseen, eternal One,
Whom myriad worlds obey—
Whose being is—whose will be done,
Where'er the rays of star or sun
Through the wide realms of ether run;
"Teach me Thy way."

At morn when first Thy golden beams
Thy glorious works display,
When o'er the hill Thy sunlight streams,
And earth with life and beauty teems,
Like some bright isle in happy dreams,
"Teach me thy way."

At evening when Thy shadows fall
Around departing day,
And lowly vale and mountain tall,
And stream, and lake, and forest—all
Grow sombre with Thy mantling pall;
"Teach me Thy way."

Nor less, when in Life's solemn hour,
Are sleeping silently,
The weary bee in tiny flower,
The wildbird in his greenwood bower,
The souls 'neath thatch or princely tower
"Teach me Thy way."

When by the smile of summer blest,
The fields and woods are gay,
All in a robe of verdure drest,
When the wild winds have sank to rest,
Thy waves are still on Ocean's breast;
"Teach me Thy way."

Or when Thou stretchest forth Thine arm,
In awful majesty,
In wintry skies or climate warm,
Robing about the unseen form
With clouds and darkness, fire and storm;
"Teach me Thy way."

Maker of all—earth, sea, and air—
Ruler of night and day,
Long as I live beneath Thy care,
While goodness keep and mercy spare,
Be ever this my heartfelt prayer:
"Teach me Thy way."

And when Life's fleeting hours are past;
When in eternity,
The undying soul on Thee is cast,
O, take me to thyself at last,
And through that endless unknown past,
"Teach me Thy way."

THE FIRST TEN DOLLARS.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

There stands before me a line of battered and worn books—English classics. Their history is little to them, but much to me. In part, it is my own history. I wish I could lay my hand on the first book that ever bought, after the idea that a library began to hover in my mind! But that book is gone. Here, however, are others whose biography I can give. As early as 1832 I began to buy books—a few volumes—but each one a monument of engineering. My first books, if I remember correctly were bought of J. S. and C. Adams, in Amherst Mass. I used to go there and look wistfully at their shelves. My allowance of money was very small—scarcely more than enough to pay my postage, when a letter cost twelve and a half or twenty-five cents. To take a two or three dollar book from my five dollars of spending money would have left me in a state of sad impecuniosity. Therefore for many months I took it out in looking.

As early as at sixteen years of age, I had begun to speak a little in public—faint peeping, just such as I hear from young birds before they are fully fledged. For such services, the only payment was a kind patience till I relieved them by finishing my crude effort. But at this time, —say 1832—I was sent by the college society as a delegate to a temperance convention in Pelham or Enfield, or somewhere else, where I conceived a desire to give a temperance lecture. I have forgotten how I ever got a chance to do it. But I remember there came an invitation from Brattleboro', Vt., to lecture on the Fourth of July. My expenses were to be paid! A modest pride warmed my heart, at the thought of making a real speech in public. I smothered all the fears and diffidences with the resolute purpose that I would succeed! I remember the day of writing an anxious preparation and the grand sense of being a man when I had finished my manuscript! But the most generous purposes are apt to be ruined with selfishness; and my public spirit, also, had a financial streak of joy in it—my expenses were to be paid!

Well suppose I chose to walk and save all the expenses? I should have at least eight dollars of my own, of which I need give no account! that would be an era indeed. But grave scruples arose. Was it honest to take money for expenses which I had not really incurred? If I went by stage I might lawfully charge my fare and food; but if neither of them cost me anything, how could I honestly make a bill of expenses; I did not get any relief in reflection upon it. I started off on foot, went up the Connecticut river valley, and reached Brattleboro' by way of Greenfield.

Every hour this question of honesty returned. My feet blistered with walking, but I stamped hard on them in the morning, and the momentary exquisite pain seemed to paralyze the sensibility afterwards. Whether it was the counter irritation that relieved my brain or whether —as I fear I did—I smothered the matter by saying to myself that I would settle the matter when the time came, I don't know. But I was relieved from even that struggle, inasmuch as not a word was said to me about expenses, or money in any form. Yet I had a charming visit. The rising of the moon from behind the mountain that hedged in the town on the East, powerfully excited my imagination, and led to the writing of the first piece, I believe that I ever printed. It was published in the *Guest*, a college paper, whose name (alas!) has escaped me. And if anybody would send me a volume of the *Guest*, I should be exceedingly beholden to them.

But when I reached the college again—no longer a mere student but a public man—one who made speeches—one who determined to be modest and not allow success to puff him up—a very great and wonderful thing happened; the post brought me a letter from Brattleboro' containing *ten dollars*. I could not believe my eyes. I forgot my scruples. Providence had put it in me in such a way that I got my conscience over on the other side, and felt that it would be a sin and a shame for me to retain questions and scruples on such a matter! How it warmed and invigorated me! I looked at it before going to sleep; I examined my pocket in the morning early to be sure that I had not dreamed it. How I pitied the poor students who had not. I well knew, $10 in their pockets. Still, I tried to keep down pride in its offensive forms. I could not be lifted up. I would strive to be even more familiar than before with the plainest of my acquaintances. "What is money?" said I to myself "It is not property that makes the man; it is—" Well perhaps I thought it was the ability to deliver eloquent temperance adresses. But great is the deceitfulness of money. I was getting purse-proud.

I resolved to invest. There was but one thing to invest in—books. I went to Adams' store; I saw an edition of Burke's works. With the ease and air of a rich man I bought and paid for them. Adams looked at me and then at the bill, and then at me. I never could make up my mind whether it was admiration or suspicion, that his face expressed. But I wanted and panted to have him ask me, "Where did you get all this $10 bill?"

However I concluded that the expression was one of genuine admiration. With my book under my arm, (I never to this day could get over the disposition to carry home my own packages,) I returned to college and placed on my table my volume of Burke. I tried to hide from myself that I had a vain purpose in it, that I was waiting to see Bannister's surprises and to hear Howard's exclamation, and to have it whispered in the class room, "I say, have you heard that Beecher has got a splended copy of Burke?"

After this I was a man that owned a library! I became conservative and frugal. Before, I had spent at least a dollar and a half a year for nick nacks; but after I founded a library I reformed all such waste, and every penny I could raise or save, I compelled to transform itself into books!

As I look back on the influence of this struggle for books, I cannot deny that it has been salutary. I do not believe that I spent ten dollars in all my college course for horses, or amusements of any kind. But at my graduation I owned about fifty volumes. The getting of these volumes was not the least important element of my college education.

Mr. Colfax's Letter of Acceptance.

Hon. J. R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention: Dear Sir:—The platform adopted by the patriotic convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views as to a just national policy, that my thanks are due to the delegates, as much for this clear and auspicious declaration of principles as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept.

When a great rebellion, which imperiled the national existence, was at last overthrown, the duty, of all others, devolving on those entrusted with the responsibilities of legislation evidently was to require that the revolted States should be re-admitted to participation in the government against which they had warred only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, not to weaken or endanger the strength and power of the nation. Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be re-admitted under such rule that their organization as States could ever again be used, as at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority, or to destroy the national unity. This principle has been the pole star of those who have inflexibly insisted on the congressional policy your Convention so cordially endorsed.

Baffled by executive opposition, and by persistent refusals to accept any plan of reconstruction proffered by Congress, justice and public safety, at last combined to teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who saved the Union than to those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written on the adamant of history, and will be our triumphant vindication. More clearly, too, than ever before does the nation now recognize that the greatest glory of a republic is that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the powerless as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful.

I rejoice, too, in this connection, to find in your platform the frank and fearless avowal that naturalized citizens must be protected abroad at every hazard though they were native born. Our whole people are foreigners, or descendants of foreigners. Our fathers established by arms their right to be called a nation. It remains for us to establish the right to welcome to our shores all who are willing, by oath of allegiance, to become American citizens. Perpetual allegiance as claimed abroad, is only another name for perpetual bondage, and would make all slaves to the soil where first they saw the light.—Our national cemeteries prove how faithfully these oaths of fidelity to their adopted land have been sealed in the blood of thousands upon thousands.

Should we not then be faithless to the dead if we did not protect their living brethren in the full enjoyment of that nationality for which, side by side with the native-born, our soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives.

It was fitting, too, that the representatives of a party which had proved so true to national duty in time of war, should speak so clearly in time of peace, for the maintenance, untarnished, of national honor, national credit, and good faith as regards its debt, the cost of our national existence.

I do not need to extend this reply by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the land.

The debt of gratitude it acknowledges to the brave men who saved the Union from destruction—the frank approval of amnesty based on repentance and loyalty—the demand for the most thorough economy and honesty in the government—the sympathy of the party of liberty with all throughout the world, who long for the liberty we here enjoy, and the recognition of the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, are worthy of the organization on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest. Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no republican party, slavery would to-day cast its baleful shadow over the Republic. If there had been no Republican party, a free press and free speech would be as unknown from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, as ten years ago. If the Republican party could have been stricken from existence when the banner of rebellion was unfurled, and when the response of "no coercion" was heard at the North, we would have had no nation to-day. But for the republican party daring to risk the odium of tax and draft laws, our flag could not have been kept flying in the field till the long-hoped for victory came. Without a Republican party, the civil rights bill, the guaranty of equality under the law to the humble and defenceless as well as to the strong, would not be to-day upon our national statute-book.

With such inspirations from the past, and following the example of the founders of the republic who called the victorious general of the Revolution to preside over the land his triumphs had saved from its enemies, I cannot doubt that our labors will be crowned with success, and it will be a success that shall bring restored hopes, confidence, prosperity and progress, South as well as North, West as well as East; and above all, the blessings under Providence of national concord and peace.

Very truly, yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

Rarely are our winters so favorable to fall-sown wheat as that of 1867–68. Seldom has the temperature been so uniform and the ground so constantly covered with snow—conditions favorable to the vitality and healthfulness of the wheat plant. Almost the only complaint of winter-freezing and thawing, and consequent winter-killing, comes from the latitude of Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, where comparatively small breadths of wheat are sown.

The New England States, now scarcely considered wheat-growing, are awakening to the necessary importance of the bread supply, and are encouraged to attempt wheat culture more largely by the fine condition of that now in the ground. The steady cold of the long winter was remarkable, extending to the Connecticut shores of Long Island sound. The covering of snow in Hartford County, of that State is reported at from fifteen to twenty inches, completely protecting the winter grain, which is looking better than usual.

The season was equally favorable in the middle States, which report few discouraging facts affecting winter crops. In Livingston county, New York, the sowing was later than usual on account of the drought, causing a comparatively puny appearance at the opening of spring; in Erie, the fields had a yellow and unpromising look, without material loss from winter-killing; and in Chautauque there is some complaint of freezing out and sickly appearance.

Throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, there is a general expression of satisfaction with the condition of wheat, and a confident expectation of a fruitful harvest, if no casualty intervenes.

In the Ohio valley, and in the Northwest, wheat generally looks well. A few exceptions are noted, as in Miami, Ohio, "it is not looking very well;" in Hardin, it was somewhat frozen; while the reports from most Ohio counties are quite favorable, as in Ottawa, there "never was a favorable winter;" in Erie it is "small but promising," and in Van Wert, "March passed without a day detrimental" to the growing crop.

In West Virginia, Putnam and Wood counties report inferior condition from winter-killing; others claim a better stand than for many years.

From Indiana the accounts of the crop are uniformly favorable, "far better crop than last year;" in some cases "better than for many years;" while in Miami, late sown wheat is thin; the early looks well.

In Kentucky there is much diversity in the appearance, and not a little complaint of winter-killing, as in Anderson, Butler, Henry, Laurel, Scott and other counties. It is noticed in Livingston, that fields with a northern and eastern aspect, look better than those to the south and west. Many fields in Henry have been ploughed and sown in oats.

In Illinois, and especially in the Northwest, the crop is mainly spring wheat, but the fall-sown generally looks well in all that region.

Very little loss from freezing is reported from Missouri. It shared with other States in that latitude the drawback of drought in preventing early sowing; yet in many counties the returns are "never better," "very promising" or equivalent terms.

From Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee the condition reported is more variable. More or less winter-killing resulted in the belt between the 36th and 39th latitude from alternate freezing and thawing, the covering of snow being more general than usual, but not of sufficient depth for protection. A few counties only make the loss severe, and many represent the prospect for harvest unusually good. With every day of fine weather, the frozen fields improve in appearance, materially affecting the expectations of their owners.

Further south accounts favor an abundant harvest in proportion to acreage sown.

It is worthy of mention and of careful notice, that in every locality that has suffered from freezing, those fields that were planted with the drill are comparatively unscathed, while the broadcast sowing is in miserable condition; and it is also found that thorough tillage enables the thrifty and well-rooted plant to endure the action of frost, while the carelessly seeded wheat is ruined.

Forest Giants.

The following interesting account of the Mammoth Trees of California was given by Bishop Kingsley, in a recent lecture. Having spent three days among them, taking close observations and measurements, he says:

"Of the mammoth tree—the Washingtonian Gigantæ—there are six or eight groves. The Calaveras county, 250 miles east of San Francisco, was the first discovered, and has been the most visited by travelers. The Bishop spent three days communing with these monarchs of the forest, whose age span multiplied centuries, and whose numbers are counted by thousands, new groves being all the while discovered. Their color is a bright cinnamon. Some of the bark and wood were shown by the lecturer. The circumferences vary from 60 to 125 feet at the ground and their height 300 to 450 feet. One cut of ordinary saw log length would when split up—the wood splits easily—make over 40 cords of wood, or 80,000 shingles. The whole of such a tree would make 4,450 cords of four-feet wood. One such tree would be equal to 1,600 trees, 2 feet at the base and 100 feet high. The largest of them has fallen, but only one has been felled by the hand of man.

A House on a Stump.—It took five men twenty-two days to bore one of these big trees down. The top of the stump has been planed off smooth, and a round house erected thereon. Figuring as to the number of square feet on this stump we find them to be 707. This will give the family a

Small parlor,	12 by 16 ft—192 ft.
Dining room,	10 by 16 ft—160 ft.
Kitchen,	10 by 12 ft—120 ft.
Two bed-rooms,	10 by 10 ft—100 ft.
Total,	572

This leaves 35 feet for a little

Pantry,	4 by 6 ft.—24 ft.
Two clothes-presses,	4 by 1½ ft—10½ ft.

And we have 28 square inches left!

You ascended the butt end of this log by a ladder of 26 steps, which is like climbing to the top of an ordinary two or two and a half story house.

Names of the Trees.—Many of the largest have white marble slabs fitted to them with the name of the tree cut on the slab. Some of the names are U. S. Grant, W. B. McPherson, Phil Sheridan, George Washington, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Empire State, Old Dominion, Henry Clay, Audrew Johnson—"this tree" said the lecturer, "leaning a little south"—Old Bachelor, dead at the top, the Old Maid, fallen and shattered Gen. Scott, Pocahontas, Abraham Lincoln, tall and glorious, W. B. Beecher, W. H. Steward, etc.

Their Ages.—As to the ages of these trees the Bishop said:—"I obtained a piece of wood from the 'Mother of the Forest,' and counted the concentric circles in an inch. They are 28. By the process of counting all the concentric circles of a tree, it was safe to conclude that some of these old settlers were 2,500 years old, which is 1,200 to 1,500 years older than the Christian dispensation, older also than the foundations of Rome or Athens, antedating by centuries the birth of Aristotle, Pythagoras, Plato, Homer. They were venerable trees in the time of Ezekiel, Daniel, Jeremiah and Isaiah; large enough for timber for the first temple erected to the God of heaven; older than the Psalms of David or of any portion of the Bible, except the Pentateuch."

Kit Carson.

Our dispatches form St. Louis this morning announce that a letter received there from Fort Lynn, Colorado, says that the renowned Kit Carson died at that fort on the 2nd inst., of a rupture of an artery in the neck. Kit Carson was one of the most noted of the intrepid race of mountaineers, trappers, and guides that have ever been the pioneers of civilization in its advancement westward across the Western continent. He was born in Madison County, Kentuky, Dec. 24th, 1809, and while he was a mere infant his parents emigrated to what is now Howard County, Missouri, but what was then an unbroken wilderness. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a saddler with whom he continued two years, after which he joined a hunting expedition and thus commenced the pursuit he followed during the remainder of his life. For eight years he was on the plains leading the adventurous life of a trapper, which he relinquished only on receiving the appointment of hunter to Bent's Fort, where he continued eight years more. At the expiration of this time he paid a short visit to his family, and on his return met for the first time, General, then Lieut. John C Fremont, by whom his experience in the backwoods was at once appreciated, and by whom, also he was engaged as guide in his subsequent explorations. In this position he was eminently useful and to him is probably due much of the success of those expeditions. In 1847, Carson was sent to Washington as bearer of dispatches, and was then appointed Lieutenant in the Rifle Corps of the United States army. In 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California, a very hazardous undertaking at that time, and, on his return to Laos, was appointed Indian Agent in New Mexico. Since this appointment he has been largely instrumental in bringing about the treaties between the United States and the Indians, and on a mission of this kind he visited Washington a few weeks ago in company with a deputation of the red men, and made a tour of several of the Northern and Eastern cities.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Man Proposes to make the Descent of Niagara Falls in a Life-Boat.

Since the days of the Blondin furore, when men and women stood aghast at the fool-hardy daring of the great rope-walker in the performance of his remarkable feats at the Niagara Falls, no such excitement has been known. A project has recently been started, however, which, if carried into execution, will eclipse any feat of daring ever yet attempted.

Charles Ockford, of this city, the sixty-hour skater, has conceived the idea of making the perilous passage over the Falls of Niagara in an India-rubber life-boat, of peculiar construction. A few weeks ago the thing suggested itself to his mind, and upon communicating it to some Eastern gentlemen, it was proposed by them that a purse of $30,000 be raised to induce him make the undertaking. He accordingly perfected his scheme and the contract for building the boat has been let to the Goodyear Rubber Company, for $1,000. The boat will be oblong, with a mean diameter of eight feet, six inches thick at top and sides, and three feet thick at the bottom. A shaft of the same material will extend from side-to side in the centre, on which will be swung on a pivot, a seat, to which the adventurous occupant will be fastened. Opening at the top will be an aperture sufficiently large for him to get inside, after which it will be filled with air and closed up. It is calculated that sufficient air can be retained to sustain life about twenty minutes.—A small cable will be attached to the boat, by which it will be towed after the descent shall have been made, for which purpose parties will be stationed in boats immediately below the Falls.

The model of this novel craft is now in this city, and there is no doubt that the attempt to carry this startling project into execution will be made during the present season. Mr. Ockford is quite confident that he shall succeed, but the chances for success certainly look dubious. Should he succeed, Mr. Sydney Doty of Pontiac, will also undertake the same feat.

Detroit Free Press.

Magnitude of the Western Grain Trade.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following facts and figures regarding the enormous grain trade of the West, and its rapid increase:

The unparalleled development of the West in population and production will in the ensning thirty years, give a trade between the West and New York, equal to upwards of $8,000,000,000 to go through the canals when they shall be made sufficiently capacious for its accommodation. There will be this amount of trade aside from that by the railways. A canal boat of the size now navigating Erie canal, two hundred tons burthen, will carry as much as one railway train of twenty-five cars.—From seventy to eighty boats of this class can be laden with grain and dispatched eastward every twenty-four hours. If the canals should be ignored and the entire business now done upon them should be transferred to the railroads, it would require four freight trains to be dispatched daily by the Central, and forty by the Erie, in addition to the business they are now doing.

"Twenty-five years ago the grain trade of this city was between two and three millions annually. It now averages from fifty to sixty million bushels annually, in addition to the flour trade. The receipts at this port of grain in one day last year were upwards of three million bushels. The receipts of grain here on Monday last were upwards of seven hundred thousand bushels, besides upwards of a million of staves, and six million feet of lumber. Estimating the results of the future by the past, the time is not far distant when the trade at this point will be a hundred millions annually. A movement of sixty million bushels of grain by rail, would require 6,857 trains of twenty-five cars each, equal to seventeen trains daily, by each of the two roads during the navigation season of two hundred days, and yet the grain trade is scarcely one-half of the tonage to be moved."

China Opening to Commerce and Christianity.

The appointment of Mr. Burlingame, the American Minister to China, by the Chinese government, as its Envoy, not only to this country, but to all the European States, is the most significant indication of a great change that is going on in the Chinese Empire, in its policy towards the outside world. It is the first formal and marked advance towards intercourse with foreign powers ever made in that Empire. It is a breaking down the "great wall" which has separated China from "outside barbarians" for hundreds of years.

The opening of China to Foreign commerce will be followed by a wider opening to the introduction of Christianity. Already missionaries traverse a large part of the empire in perfect safety, and preach openly, "no man forbidding them."

Mr. Chapin, of the American Board, on a fifteen day's journey from Tientsin, visited ten cities, besides a great number of villages, and sometimes preached to audiences exceeding 2000 souls, in addition to selling 2500 books. Mr. Blodgett, returning from Kalgan to Peking, went to Yu Cheu, a city ninety miles southwest of Kalgan, where he baptized the aged parents of a church member who was with him, and remained eight days laboring among the people. From this place he passed to I-Cheu, a distance of 120 miles, through a region "so rugged barren and mountainous, that few even of the Chinese, can obtain a livelihood," and over a road, "impassable for carts, but much traveled by mules." In this wild region I was" he states "quite alone, among strangers, sleeping upon the same brick bed with Chinese travellers and innkeepers, yet as safe, for aught I know, as if walking the streets of my native village."

Even events that seem to be adverse often turn out to the furtherance of the Gospel. Mr. Knowlton, of the American Baptist Mission at Ningpo, represents the effect of the rebellion that recently swept over that province, to be a more complete opening of the interior to Christianity.—Many of the inland people who were driven to Shanghai and Ningpo, came under Christian influence in those cities; and some Christians have gone from the sea coast and settled in the depopulated districts.

The accessibility of vast populations to the teachings of Gospel truth is shown by many facts. Mr. Wylie, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has made a number of tours in the country; one extending from Nanking to Peking. He sold many tens of thousands of copies of the New Testament, and reports the places visited by him as everywhere open to missionary labor. Mr. Lees of the London Mission, and Mr. Williamson agent of the Scotch National Bible Society, on a tour between 2,000 and 3,000 miles in four provinces, also found an open door for preaching and the sale of Christian books.

The Western Fruit Crop.

The apprehensions indulged in some two weeks ago of the damage done the Western fruit trees by the unexpected frost and freeze, are happily dissipated by late reports. A letter from Egypt, Ill., says: "The late frosts have damaged the fruit in some sections but not materially." The Madison (Ind.) *Courier* learns that less than one-third of the peach buds have been destroyed in that vicinity, while apples, pears and plums have suffered no injury whatever. The Hope (Ind.) *Watchman* says peaches have not suffered in that locality. The Park county (Ind.) *Republican* says "the fruit crop has not suffered seriously from the late cold weather." The Greensburg *Chronicle*, Vincennes *Gazette*, Green Castle *Banner*, and other newspapers of Indiana make similar statements. A prominent fruit grower writes from Lockland Ohio, that "fruit buds are safe so far as to insure a fair crop if nothing befall them hereafter." The Cincinnati *Times*, says: "On examination of the buds last evening we found some of the sweet cherries still alive, the Early May in plenty; some varieties of pears thinned out, but enough left; peaches in abundance of the later varieties; plums plenty and apples and quinces unhurt." The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* says a careful examination of the fruit buds in that region proves that but little damage has yet been done by the frost. In one orchard, out of a dozen samples each of peach and plum buds, but two of the former and three of the latter were blighted; but a similar examination of other fruit revealed no deficiency. Reports equally encouraging have been received from Zanesville and other sections of the Buckeye State.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

☞ The PRESS has, for several weeks, been printed on inferior paper, not manufactured at the Salem Mills. This stock will be exhausted in a few weeks, when we will again use a better article.

Agricultural Societies.

We have been requested to draw the attention of the public to the formation of Agricultural Societies in this section of the State. We comply with pleasure, and hope all newspapers in Western North Carolina will encourage the formation of similar societies in their respective localities,

As early as 1824, the Agricultural Society of Stokes county was in existence; and as late as 1853 an effort was made to form a similar society in this county, the State Legislature having passed an act to encourage Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, and giving some pecuniary aid to one Agricultural society in every county in N. C The Stokes County Society languished and finally passed out of existence, and the Forsyth Institution made but little progress. Perhaps this is the proper time to make another effort to establish something of the kind upon a firm basis, and we hope competent and influential persons will take the matter in hand and establish the Forsyth County Agricultural Society at once.

The object of such societies is well understood in the Northern and Western States, and they may be conducive of incalculable benefit to the communities in which they exist, if properly conducted.—At stated meetings of these societies, the members interchange views, and thus frequently impart to one another valuable and practical information.

There are excellent agricultural books and papers published in this country, and a cheap Circulating Library might be introduced in connection with an Agricultural Society.

We have now put the ball in motion, and hope other persons of experience and influence will take the matter up and push it to completion.

Our columns are open for communications upon the subject.

BUCK EYE MOWER.—We witnessed the operation of one of these excellent machines a few days since, and were delighted with its capacity It certainly does its work well, and our large farmers would save time and money by purchasing one.

We would advise the smaller farmers to club together and purchase one for their mutual use. It will pay them in the "long run." Mr. Vogler, the agent, has sold several mowers and reapers this season, and has ordered more. Persons can obtain any information concerning them, by calling at the "Mammoth Store," Salem, N. C.

The Woolley affair ends in smoke.—Woolley appears to havebeen in Washington to influence the Ways and Means committee, regarding the Whisky tax. He, with a party of friends, "got tight," talked politics and proposed bets. Woolley then laid the money on the table, and requested Shook to hold it. No attention being paid to the matter, the money was deposited by some one present, in the Metropolitan Hotel safe. Woolley is still awaiting the convenience of Butler.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—We would refer the reader to O. G. Parsley & Co's advertisement of Molasses and Salt.

We learn that Judge Brooks has determined to hold a United States District Court at Salisbury on the first Monday in August, next, and at Asheville on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in August. This will be a great convenience to many parties who have business in this Court.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The American Stock Journal for June is at hand. The enterprising publishers of this valuable Monthly, offer to send *Sample Copies free.* Each number contains 32 large double column pages, devoted to Farming, Stock Breeding and Diseases of Domestic Animals, illustrated with numerous engravings. Address

N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers,
Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

More illicit distilling is carried on in East Tennessee than in any three other States. Some counties have thirty or forty stills whose owners violate the revenue laws without hindrance, and a correspondent declares that he can count a dozen men who have lost their lives in endeavoring to enforce the laws.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.—A telegram from San Francisco, June 1st, says, there were two shocks of earthquakes, here, Saturday night. They extended throughout Nevada. At Virginia city the buildings rocked and the people fled. At Savage mine, the pumps were stopped, and the miners thought there was a cave. No damage reported.

It has rained on twenty-one different days in May this year.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have collected the following items during the week:—

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported the following amendments to the House Omnibus bill, viz:

They add Florida and exclude Alabama from its provisions.

It is made a fundamental condition that there must never be an abridgement of suffrage, on account of race or color.

The Legislatures may be convened within thirty days after the passage of the act, by the Governors elect. It is a pre-requisite that the Legislatures shall adopt the Fourteenth Amendment, which fact it shall be the duty of the President to proclaim within ten days after official notification thereof. The committee on Ways and Means have agreed to postpone action on the Tariff until next session, except special action on some articles.

The bill organizing Wyoming Territory, passed the Senate.

In the HOUSE, the Ohio contested election case resulted in the ousting of Morgan, (Dem.) and seating Delano, (Rep.)

Resolutions of respect to Ex-President Buchanan, and appointing a committee of seven to attend the funeral, were tabled—several members objecting to the declaration that the deceased's motives were patriotic." The vote was 73 to 47.

A resolution stating ex-President Buchanan's death, and providing, simply as a mark of respect for one who held such an eminent public station, that the Speaker appoint a committee of seven, &c., passed—80 to 18.

On the 5th, in Congress, the Tax bill and Reconstruction was under consideration.

The SENATE, on the 6th, rejected Gen. George B. McClellan as Minister to England.

But little interest is taken in the Tax Bill. It is the positive opinion that it will not pass this session, though a special bill reducing the Whisky and modifying the Tobacco Tax, is regarded certain.

Tax bill and Reconstruction still under consideration on the 6th.

Excitement in Washington.

The following account is given in connection with the late municipal election in Washington City:

WASHINGTON, June 8, M.

The new City Council is organizing in secret but stormy session. A row of some kind occurred inside, causing half-a-dozen policemen to obtrude on the secrecy of the session, by jumping into the windows. It is impossible to obtain details of the trouble.

LATER.—The Register, on an oath of Judges that illegal votes were cast in the Fifth Ward, gave certificates of election to the Radical candidates—giving a majority to that party.

Mayor Wallach gave certificates to the Democrats.

Each party elected presiding officers of each Board, and when the Council met in joint session—the two Presidents being present—amid intense excitement the Radical President declared Bowen elected, and he was sworn in under noisy protests from the Conservative President and members.

Wallach has locked the office of Mayor, andmatters are progressing very noisily.

Shortly after being sworn, Bowen, with the aid of a lock-smith, took possession of the Mayor's Office.

The Radical Aldermen adjourned to noon to-morrow.

The Conservatives have issued a protest against Bowen.

Mayor Wallach has issued a proclamation, acknowledging the returns which give the conservatives a majority on joint ballot. The Radicals have possession of the original copy, and the Conservatives the certified copy.

The Radical wing of the lower board adjourned to Monday, and the Conservative wing adjourned to eleven to-morrow.

No damage was done at the City Hall. Violence was confined to snatching papers and pushing each other from positions. The populace are kept from the Hall by ropes.

A great deal of disorder and drunkenness prevailed in Washington, in consequence of the result of the election. Several persons were killed and a number seriously wounded by the drunken mob.—Shoestores, restaurants, groceries, &c., were sacked, and even private residences were visited with violence, says the *National Intelligencer.*

In the HOUSE, Jan. 9, the bill inaugurating Southern State officers was read three times and passed—115 to 31.

The following is the bill as it passed in the House on the 9th:.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Legislature of each of the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama, elected under the Constitution thereof, framed and adopted in pursuance of an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto be and is hereby authorized to meet on such days as may have been fixed either in such constitution or by proclamation of any officer authorized to convene said Legislature by the Convention which framed such constitution; and if no day shall have been fixed, as aforesaid or if the day so fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States shall have passed, or shall have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act, that in the opinion of the Governor elect, there might not be time for the Legislature to assemble on the day so fixed, such Legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act, by the Governor of said State.

SECTION 2 That whenever either of the said States shall be admitted to representation in Congress, the Executive and judicial officers of such State shall be duly elected and qualified under the constitution thereof, and may be inaugurated without delay, and the government of such States shall thereupon be transferred to the civil authorities thereof.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of all citizens and military officers exercising authority in either of said States to afford all practical aid and protection to the officers of such States in carrying out the provisions of this act; and any such officers who shall wilfully withhold such aid and protection, or shall wilfully prevent, hinder, or delay the meeting of either of said Legislatures, or the inauguration of any of said State officers, or of any other civil or military officer under either of said State authorities, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof before any Federal or State Court of criminal jurisdiction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court.

Indian war rumors are on the increase. Gen. Sheridan has sent arms to the frontier to arm the settlers. Col. Leavenworth, who heretofore defended the Indians, now favors withdrawing annuities and prosecution with severe measures.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 8, M.

Chief Justice Chase, in a case, to-day, charged the Jury to the effect that bonds, drafts, notes, &c., drawn during the War, in the "Rebel" States, payable in the loyal States, are illegal and cannot be recovered at law.

The State Auditor writes a letter, to-day announcing that there will not be money in the Treasury to pay the July interest on the State bonds.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, June 5, P. M.—The Fenian scare is increasing.

A flying column of four companies of regulars and two Battallions of Volunteers are here, under orders to move at a moment's notice. Quebec Volunteers are prepared in every respect for the campaign.

A large force of regulars go to Prescott next week.

At Athlone, Canada, the Fenian sympathizers are jubilant. They expect an invasion before the 20th inst.

Two men were arrested at Sweetsburg, with maps and papers, implicating them as Fenians.

MALONE, N. Y., June 5, P. M.—Fenian fairs are to be gotten up here and at St. Albans to cover movements of the Fenians.

Large quantities of arms are arriving here and elsewhere.

Prominent Fenians say that with this month they will have a large force and sure footing in Canada.

OTTAWA, June 5, P. M.—Authentic information is received here of the transfer of Fenian arms from St. Albans to points along the frontier.

While California is producing $45,000,000 in gold, she produces $60,000,000 in farm products, and $50,000,000 in manufactured goods.

STATE NEWS.

FIRES IN SALISBURY.—We learn from the *Watchman and North State,* that two barns, one belonging to Mr. Horah and the other to Dr. Caldwell, located in the central part of Salisbury, were destroyed by fire, on two different nights, last week, probably the work of an incendiary, or they may have been set on fire by negroes going into them to sleep on the hay and carelessly using fire to smoke. It would be well for people to have closed barns, and compel loafers to seek other quarters.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—Mr. S. R. Harrison's barn, near Rail Road cut, was fired on Thursday night. Fortunately it was discovered in time to arrest the flames before doing any injury to the building. The supposed incendiary made a narrow escape by flight. The guard fired several shots at him, but it is supposed none touched him.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm, on Wednesday afternoon, the barn of E. C. Davidson, Esq., was struck by lightning. Mr. Davidson was sitting in his porch when he discovered the smoke, rushed out, and found the barn had been struck, and that the hay, fodder, &c., were in a blaze. He immediately went to work, and with the assistance of his freedmen extinguished the flames. At the time it was raining heavily. He made a dam in a sunken place near by, which furnished the water. The freedmen did their full duty, and deserve praise. It is very seldom a barn filled with hay, fodder and chaff is saved after the flames have gained a headway. Mr. D. is a gentleman of great coolness and presence of mind, and in this instance it told.—*Char. Times.*

The *Rough Notes* says: The down train from Weldon met with a serious accident on night before last, near Whitaker Station. As far as we can ascertain, the disaster seems to be the result of some villain who had neither the fear of man or God before his eyes. We learn that one of the iron rails had been taken up and the night train running at full speed, was precipitated into the ditch. The engine and all the cars excepting the sleeping car, were turned bottom upwards. Only two persons are injured; and it is quite miraculous, that no lives were lost in this calamity.

The report of Bishop Atkinson to the Episcopal Convention, recently in session at Tarboro', evinces an encouraging degree of prosperity. Confirmations during the year, 395, being greater than those of any previous year of the Bishop's episcopate, although the parishes visited have been fewer than usual. Candidates for orders are greater than ever before. The work among the colored people is especially encouraging.

The Danville *Times* says that a gentleman in Rockingham county went from home, a few days since, leaving a little negro boy in charge. A negro man came near the premises, and asked the little boy who was in the house. Being informed that no one was at home he insisted on going in. Objection was made, and he got hold of the boy and whipped him. The little fellow then ran to the house, getting there before the man, picked up a gun and shot him dead. When the owner of the premises came home, he reported what he had done. Faithful guard, that!

The Editor of the Charlotte *Democrat* saw recently, on the road between Dallas and Stowe's Factory, an old man (Mr. Robert Beard) and his wife in the field hoeing corn. Mr. Beard's age is 92 years and his wife 91. He walkes every Sunday 3 miles to church. If such old people as these can make a living by work, is it not a shame, (says the *Democrat,*) for young men to be wasting their time in idleness, and talking about "hard times?"

A gentleman informs us that he left Baltimore on Monday evening with a number of mules. He arrived here on the next evening (Tuesday) and, early on Wednesday morning, he was informed that his mules had arrived, and were in the stables. He came by the express train, and the mules by the regular freight trains of the Raleigh and Gaston and Seaboard and Roanoke railroads. Such dispatch and promptness render the regular freight train all that can be desired on these roads.—*Raleigh Sentinel,*

LUSUS NATURÆ.—Major Hayne Davis, brought to our office, last week, a singular freak of nature, being a chicken having four feet, four wings, two tails, two neck bones, and one head on one body. All these were well developed, The fowl was not living.—*Statesville American.*

Postponement of the Trial of Jeff Davis.

RICHMOND, VA., June 3.—The United States Circuit Court met this morning, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood presiding.

Chief Justice Chase called the case of Jefferson Davis, when Mr. Anderson, of Mississippi, one of the counsel for the defence, read an argument for the postponement of the case until October, signed by Messrs. Evarts and O'Conor.

Chief Justice Chase then asked if the counsel were ready for the trial, independent of this stipulation. Governor Wells, for the prosecution, replied that in view of the absence of the District attorney, whose wife is in a dying condition, the absence of the prisoner, caused by this stipulation and the absence of Mr. Evarts, who stood in the position of more directly representing the attorney general, the case could not well be gone on with. He suggested some day of this term, in October, when the Chief Justice could attend. The counsel for the defence moved for a postponement until the next term, which the Chief Justice granted, saying at the same time, had the trial taken place in May, a year ago, or last fall or now, it would have been more convenient for him, as he was ready to try the case. He would, however, attend the next term, if possible, in view of his other duties. The witnesses, including General Robert E. Lee, were recognized to appear on the fourth Monday in November, and the prisoner's bail bond was renewed.

NEWS ITEMS.

A cod fish was captured in James River last week—the first ever caught in Southern waters.

Gen. Canby has issued an order postponing the municipal elections in South Carolina.

One man in Clarke county, Ohio, has 300 Cashmere goats, imported from Asia Minor.

The Saints in Utah are fighting the grasshoppers. They turn out en masse, headed by their bishops, catch the insects in sacks, sheets, and sieves, and burn them.

A little flat-boat, containing a young man, his wife, a boy, and a dog, arrived at Baton Rouge, La., a few days since, all the way from Venango, Pa. They were thirteen weeks on the way.

Bishop Sanes asserts that the Methodists of the United States pay $2,000,000 tax on tobacco used by them, while their missionary treasury is $80,000 in debt.

The people of New Jersey are becoming cranberry growers on a large scale. Thousands of acres, it is said, have been planted this season.

In the Indiana Lunatic Asylum are one hundred and ten cases resulting from disappointment in love, and thirty-two from excessive use of tobacco.

Boston May 29.—The bill to abolish corporal punishment in the schools of Massachusetts was rejected in the senate by a vote of 16 to 9.

On Saturday last, a tornado, accompanied and followed by a heavy fall of rain, burst over Columbia, S. C., and in the course of three-quarters of an hour, committed terrible havoc. Buildings were unroofed, fences blown down, trees uprooted and things upset generally.

An old lady onee said that her idea of a great man was a "man who was keerful of his clothes, didn't drink spirits, kin read the Bible without spellin the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on wash-day to save the wimmin folks the trouble of cookin."

The Mexican Government has appropriated the sum of $4,000 to defray the expenses of a "History of the Empire," by one Mr. Lefevre, a Frenchman, we suppose friendly to President Juarez.

The cost of the impeachment trial of the President is estimated at $400,000. The probability is it will exceed $500,000. The pay of Gen. Russeau, summoned from Oregon, netted some $9,000. Other witnesses cost $5,000.

There are important indications, says the New York *World,* that there will be another invasion of Canada by Fenian forces during the coming summer. It is claimed that while the organization has been immensely strengthened in this country, it has also been largely reinforced by local clubs in Canada, and that throughout the Dominion arms and equipments have been generally distributed for the new enterprise.

HEAVY YIELD OF WOOL.—David Witmer of Spring Garden Township, recently sheared two sheep, from which he received twenty-two pounds of good wool—an enormous quantity. With wool at fifty cents per pound, keeping sheep of this kind must unquestionably pay. Our farmers raise sheep on a larger scale at present than five or ten years since.—*York Penn.*

Prepared for the Press.

Farm Work for June.

There is always more or less difference of opinion as to the work for the months, particularly since the opening of Spring, and the consequent "push" on the farms, especially this year, when the long, cold and wet weather so seriously interfered with forwarding all out-door work.

From May to the time of the final working or "laying by" of the corn crop, the energies of the *good* farmers are continually on the strain, and he knows no relaxation from labor.

CORN CULTURE.—It is generally conceded that the first great principal of successful corn-growing is to keep the soil well stirred, making it as light as possible and keeping it free from weeds. Frequent stirring is important, as it more readily decomposes and diffuses those substances in the soil which are the proper nutriment of the plant, while it renders the soil more open to the rain and other moisture, retaining them equally if not better than when only half plowed, or "scratched over." There are different modes of cultivation, each having its local advantages, but the main thing in raising large crops of corn is to manure heavily and till the land thoroughly.

THE WHEAT HARVEST will be at hand in a few weeks, and it is well to be beforehand and have everything ready. The time of harvesting the wheat crop is so well known that it is almost useless to repeat that it should be cut before it is dead ripe, some even contend that the grain should have the consistence of dough under the pressure of the thumb and finger.

It may be set down as a rule, applicable to wheat, oats, and rye, that as soon as the straw becomes dry a few inches below the ear or head, the time for harvesting has come. If it is possible, get a Buck-Eye Reaper to do your work.

The growing of *root crops* for winter feeding has proved a decided success, in several instances, in this neighborhood.—We know of one gentleman who has given it a fair trial and is satisfied that it pays well. Probably the best and most successful is the Beet (Mangle wurtzel.) For the cultivation of this crop, plow not less than eight inches deep and let the sub-soil plow run in the same furrow, if possible. In laying off the rows let them be about twenty-eight inches apart. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre. When four inches high, thin out to stand some eight inches apart in rows. Keep soil loose and free of weeds, working among the rows with hoe and hand, and between rows with cultivator. Three such workings, at intervals of two weeks apart, will generally be sufficient.

There is no time to lose in seeding.—Should have been done last month, although some sown early in July have done well.

The New Secretary of War.

General Schofield was yesterday confirmed as Secretary of War by the Senate. The difficulty arising from the fact that the terms of nomination which the Senate had to pass upon stated that Mr. Stanton was removed was evaded by the adoption of a preamble that although Mr. Stanton had been unconstitutionally and illegally removed, nevertheless, since he had relinquished the office, the Senate did consent, etc. The curious in such matters may be interested to know that Senator Trumbull voted for the preamble, that Mr. Fessenden did not vote on it, and that it is not stated how the other Senators of the seven voted, or whether they voted at all.

General Schofield's record is a military one. It is good. The General has attended to his duties and let politics alone. He has been consistently faithful to the spirit of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, without having to butt hard against Mr. Johnson's caprices. He has had experience in administration in Missouri, and later in Virginia. He came out reasonably well from the former duty, and has achieved a remarkable success in the latter.

Mr. Lincoln appointed him to command in Missouri, after Fremont and Halleck had failed, when the snarl between the numerous factions of rebels, conservatives and radicals in that State was most intricate. He appointed him because he was not a politician, and hoped he would make things smooth and keep out of trouble. No man could do it. General Schofield did not. The rebels disliked him because he was loyal, the radicals because he did not do everything just as they wanted it. It is a great deal to say for Gen. Schofield, under the circumstances, that he survived his embarrassing command without aspersion upon his character or abilities, that he left his district in better condition than he found it, and that more men of all parties liked him when he retired than when he entered upon his duties.

When the reconstruction laws went into effect, Mr. Johnson appointed him to command in Virginia, His success there has been wonderful. He has commanded the respect and esteem of all, and has given almost universal satisfaction, except to those with whom he has come in personal conflict. He has administered the reconstruction laws honestly and in their spirit, without making the rebels look upon him as an oppressor, or causing Mr. Johnson to desire to recall him.

The reason by which General Schofield has been able to avoid the hostility of partizans has been by doing his duty as he read it in the laws and his instructions, without seeming to be greatly concerned about the political bearing of his acts. He is believed to sympathize with the intent of the reconstruction acts, and to desire the success of them, Without actively exerting himself to promote the ends of the Republican party, he will make a safe and acceptable Secretary of War.

Brooklyn Union.

Prof. Voelcker recomends that the sides and bottoms of manure pits should be rendered impenetrable to water, either by clay pudding or hydraulic cement; that the bottom of the manure pit should be in a slightly inclined position, so as to carry the liquid manure and drainings into a manure tank, which should be close by. The tank should be provided with a pump so as to return the liquid matter to the heap in dry weather. The heap should likewise be well trodden.

Hail Stones in Texas.

Great Destruction of Property.—The Herald and Express, of May 26th, contains the details of the late severe tempest of wind, rain and hail, at San Antonio, Texas. The tornado was one of the severest known, and the hail surpassed any before witnessed in Texas. The storm only lasted half an hour, but the damage was immense. A citizen said he weighed one hailstone which weighed five and a half pounds. The buildings suffering most are the new Convent, the Methodist Church, Loux's mill, Jacquese's boarding house, the Hospital building, Devine building, Veramendi House, and on Main street—the south side especially—every house is damaged seriously, without a single exception. On the Main plaza every business house, including Herald building was very seriously damaged; tin roofs suffered most. The damage would scarcely be covered by half a million dollars.

The splended residence at the head of the San Antonio river, built by Colonel Charley Anderson before the war, was destroyed by the storm. Also the city tannery was blown down, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The negro church west of the San Pedro was completely demolished, the roof having been blown over six hundred yards.—Hacks were turned over, men bruised, chickens killed, and every imaginable kind of damage was sustained. The vegetable gardens, peach orchards and corn fields were ruined entirely; the trees were all completely dismantled.

The Express says the city is a perfect wreck—every house in it has received some damage, and many are complete ruins, with nothing but fragments of wall standing. The hailstones penetrated the bost roofs, going through the roof like cannon balls. All the windows facing the north have been smashed in, even window shutters and doors were broken down. The appearance of the city could not have been worse under a severe bombardment.

The storm resembled a terrific battle; the lightning flashing in fearful vividness, the thunder crashing like a thousand cannon, and the hail falling like shot; so fearful was the noise that no one could hear unless they screamed in each other's ears.

The Indianola Bulletin says the hail and rain storm was very severe at Helena, Karnes county. Timber and houses were ruined. Every house except one was filled with water. Hailstones fell weighing from three to eight pounds. They beat the roofs of the houses like falling cannon-balls. The crops as a general thing, in that vicinity were ruined past remedy. The slaughter among the fowls and sheep was immense. The same paper says the storm extended northeast from San Antonio about three miles, for which distance the telegraph wire was entirely destroyed.

Terrible Tornado.

We learn from a correspondent, that on the 6th of May, a terrible tornado passed through the northern part of Tipton county, Tennessee, and accross Hatchie river through Lauderdale county. It ranged in a north-east direction and swept everything before it. Timber was laid flat, and large trees, several feet in diameter, were twisted like wyths. It blew down and destroyed several buildings—some plantations had every building carried off and torn to pieces. In one instance a young lady was carried a quarter of a mile, not killed, but badly bruised. Several persons were killed, mostly colored. On the same day a storm of like character visited Davidson county, near Nashville, destroying many farms and dwellings.—*Statesville American.*

A Singular Affair---A Young Lady Makes a Narrow Escape from Marrying a Thief.

The little town of Farmville, upon the South-side road, in the interior of Virginia, was the scene of some little excitement on Monday morning the 1st inst. A printer by the name of Riggsby, who had been for some time at work in the *Journal* office, and who claims to hail from New Orleans, was making preparations to marry to-day, a young lady living in that vicinity,—the tickets were out, and "all things ready," the happy bride that was to be, looking forward with no little delight to the day when she should be united to him who had won her heart. But the course of true love was never known to run smooth, and just three days previous to the time her gay Lothario was found to have been for months past engaged in robbing a store situated just beneath the *Journal* office, suspicion being directed towards him on Sunday evening, and upon examination it was discovered that he had appropriated, by means of a duplicate key, quite a large amount of clothing, etc. He however, made his escape on Monday morning, saving an arrest, and the young lady was left to thank the fate that brought the discovery before the indissoluble knot had been tied.

The young man had borne a good character up to the time of this discovery, his villainy had not been suspected.—*Weldon News.*

A List of Letters remaining in the P. O. at Salem, N. C., June 1st, 1868.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss B. Benbow, Miss E. M. Boyer, Mrs Sarah Clayton, Miss Louisa E. Frye, Miss Rosanna Grubb, Mrs. Regina C. Hine, Miss Susan Longworth, Miss Augusta Marshal, Miss Wilmina Miller, Miss Mary Mitchel, (Col.) Miss Emeline Pace, Mrs. William Philips, Miss Mary Shouse, Miss Phebe Shutt.

GENTLEMANS' LIST.

George Barran, Rufus Blackburn, (Col) James Crim, James Fishel, Rev. Thomas Friey, William Hinshaw, J. A. Janati, Rev. J. L. Michaux, Messrs. Ribble & Harbson, J. R. Ruckenburl, C. M. Sapp, Jesse Scott, John P. Sink, Charles Slater, Alson G. Thomas, Henry Tysinger, S. A. Waggoner.

Bishop Janes asserts that the Methodists of the United States pay $2,000,000 tax on tobacco used by them, while their missionary treasury is $70,000 in debt.

GLEANINGS.

A small native cow, eight years old—the property of Dr. William Randall, of Farmington, Mass.,—produces for six months during the summer season an average of eleven and a half pounds of choice butter per week.

It is better to raise sixty bushels of corn to the acre than to raise it on two acres. No doubt there is some limit even in this direction, but few of us are in danger of reaching and going beyond it in the way of thorough cultivation.

A correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead* says: "I have a cottonwood of last year's growth that measures 12 feet 8 inches in length, and 5¼ inches in circumference at the butt end. The above described switch grew on high prairie."

A correspondent sends the following for housekeepers: "To keep away red ants, cover the shelf where they are troublesome with salt; then set on it butter, preserves, anything, with impunity. Did you ever see ants about a salt barrel?"

The *N. O. Picayune*, referring to the Freedman's Bureau relating to the employment and compensation of colored laborers, says: "We shall not complain if the great fields which were once white with cotton became meadows and pastures."

The best estimates make the wheat crop of California for the present year 20,000,000, the barley crop, 10,000,000 and the oats, 2,500,000 bushels. Some axiety is expressed that there will be a deficient tonnage for the export of flour and grain.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at their recent meeting voted to erect a new dormitory building at a cost not exceeding $35,000. It is to be 96 feet by 50 feet, four stories high with a ten feet cellar, and be located between the present dormitory and the Laboratory.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: Mr. O. C. Ross, Penfield N. Y., has favored us with a couple of hen fruit specimens. The conjugate and transverse circumstances of the larger are respectively seven and eight and a half inches; weight four ounces, or four to the pound. The last bears about the same relation in size to the first, as Tom Thumb to the Belgian Giant."

The English rule in regard to live and dead weight in sheep is to weigh sheep when fatted, and divide the weight by seven and call it quarters. Thus, sheep weighing 140 pounds would give 20 pounds a quarter at the dead weight. If the sheep are in good condition this rule is sufficient for all purposes. Poor sheep will fall below the mark, and extra fat ones go over it.

The *Boston Courier* says: "A chimney in the house of John Bent, Chestnut street, Chelsea, being in want of repair, it was discovered on Friday that one of the flues which had not been used was lined with honeycomb to the depth of from 15 to 20 feet. The bees were in possession. The benevolent proprietor is bent upon giving them protection, and declares they shall not be disturbed."

In a paper addressed to the French Academy, Mr. Reisert states that the general belief of farmers, that a severe frost kills noxious insects and larvæ that grub in the earth, is all wrong—the only effect of the frost being to drive them still deeper into the earth. He found that while the thermometer stood at 5 degrees Fahrenheit and the ground was covered with snow, the soil at a depth of twenty inches was not influenced by frost, and below this line the larvæ were to be found—descending still further as the cold increases.

A German author says the useful plants number about 12,000. Of these, there are 1,350 varieties of edible fruits, berries, and seeds. The cereals number 108, and vegetable 406.

Mowing Canada thistles at the period when they have their full growth, but before the seed matures, is a good practice, and if followed up on sod ground, will eventually kill them.

There are over 3,000 varieties of apples named and distributed; over 2,000 of pears; nearly 200 of cherries; more than that of peaches and plums; and of strawberries, untold numbers.

Cattle troubled with lice can be readily relieved of them by a free application of the water in which potatoes have been boiled. This is cheaper and better than a tobacco decoction.

A fruit grower in a Western State tried the experiment of burning brimstone on a hot shovel under a plum tree to kill the curculio. The burning was done weekly and the fruit saved.

A common hen will live, in some cases, from ten to fifteen years, but is not profitable after the third and fourth year. A hen is in her prime the first and second year. We do not keep any after the third year, except some of our choice birds.

A correspondent of the *New England Homestead* says vermin may be driven from hen houses by the following plan: 1st. Give the hen house a thorough whitewashing, nests, boxes, roosts, and everything about the boxes. 2d. Sprinkle sulphur in the nest boxes three or four times during the year. 3d. Keep the floor constantly covered with sand or gravel, and clean out at least once a month. 4th. Rub lard under the wings of the hens.

A friend, writing from Selma, Ala., says that several persons and families, who had emigrated to Missouri, from that section, had returned to their old homes, much dissatisfied with the northwest, which they represent as not what it is "cracked up to be." They had fared badly, having lost in expenses quite all they carried with them, suffered severely from sickness, &c. The climate is intensely cold in winter, and hot in summer, with winds piercing or hot, according to season, mud and dust, ditto.—Water, not good; lands very high; sharpers, in abundance; society, rather rough; money, don't grow on trees, but has to be worked for—each one endeavoring to make the most he can off his neighbor, and little fellow-feeling beyond dollars and cents.—*American.*

Mr. Burlingame and his Chinamen.

The Chinese Embassay is stopping at the Westminster Hotel in New York, over which floats the Chinese dragon. They were photographed on Saturday and on that evening they went to Niblo's Garden and enjoyed the performances greatly. Mr. Burlingame visited the Century Club on that evening. The dress of all of the Chinamen comprised a tunic or smock frock of one color, embroidered or braided with some device and a loose pantaloon, with high boots, in which an ivory stiletto is inserted. On their heads they wear a skull cap on ordinary occasions, and at other times a round hat at the top, with the addition of buttons, according to the rank of the wearer. The mandarins alone wear these buttons, which are valued very highly. Besides all these the inevitable pigtail is worn and kept with neatness and care. Some of the suit are very susceptible to the influences of the fair, and one gallant fellow has a number of female photographs received in exchange for his own. A number of distinguished visiters have waited upon Mr. Burlingame at the hotel since his arrival, but he refuses all invitations to public dinners, &c., and will continue to do so until after presenting his credentials to the government. He will go to Washington in the latter part of the week. It is thought that the Embassy will occupy a year and a half in visiting the eleven treaty powers to which the mission is sent. It is said that Mr. Burlingame receives $40,000 a year in gold from the Chinese Government for his services, and that he had refused a permanent position in China with a salary of $80,000 a year in gold from the government of that country.

A Case of Suspended Animation Reported.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, May 30.

On Lorain-street, above Jersey, there resides with her step-father, a young lady, Miss Ellen K White, who is probably between 17 and 18 years of age, very prepossessing in her manner, and very finely educated. About six weeks ago she was taken dangerously ill with what the family physician pronounced typhoid fever, and for some days she was so low that all hopes of her recovery were given up. She rallied, however, and under careful nursing and skillful treatment she was in a fair way to recover, when about two weeks ago she had a relapse, and sank rapidly until the breath seemed to leave her body and she was pronounced a corpse. Her body was prepared for the grave, and preparations were made by her bereaved parents and friends for the funeral, when her mother, who could not be made to realize the fact that her only daughter was dead to her forever, noticed that though the limbs of her daughter were rigid, yet the body retained its warmth. Physicians were called but they decided that she was dead, and every attempt to resuscitate her failing, it was determined last Sunday to consign her to the grave, and a coffin was procured. On Saturday, while one of the neighbors and the mother were standing by the side of the supposed corpse, the door which had been left open, blew shut with a loud noise, which had the effect of so acting upon the girl as to bring her to, and set her life blood in motion. She sprang up in bed and throwing her arms around her mother's neck, wept tears of joy over her escape from the horrid death of being buried alive. Our reporter yesterday visited the house and was granted an interview with the young lady. Miss White said that when she felt herself sinking she had no fear of death, but turned upon her side, and as she did so all pain disappeared, and she sank to sleep as peacefully as a child. She lay she thinks, unconscious for an hour or more, for when she came to herself, though she could not move or speak, she found that she was laid out ready for burial. She could see her mother by her side, all those who came to see her; could hear them talk and understood all they said. She tried to speak to them, but her tongue refused to do its office; she tried to move, but could not; and there she lay, blessing her mother for her refusal to allow her to be buried. Upon two occasions when her mother was alone in the room with her, it seemed as though she left the body, and standing by the side of her body, could look down upon it as she could upon her mother. She said she was unable to describe the feelings that she experienced upon those occasions. When not tortured with the fear of being buried alive, she was perfectly at rest, perfectly happy, and when the door slammed, which brought her to, it seemed as though she was, to use her own words, "compelled to do a hard day's work."

To Consumptives Everywhere.

Having seen much suffering from consumption, and knowing thousands of dollars are yearly spent by invalids traveling for their health, and on medicines and physicians, we propose a simple recipe by which patients may become their own physicians, and if not too far gone, will guarantee a perfect cure if made and regularly taken according to directions. The ingredients are hoarhound, mullein and molasses—ingredients that are in the reach of all, the mullein growing wild in every field, the hoarhound in almost every garden, and the molasses to be had at any grocery. The directions for making are to take a large handful of hoarhound and boil as strong a tea as possibly can be made Take up, then boil an equal quantity of mullein in the same way. Take a cupful of the tea of the hoarhound, and a cupful of the tea of the mullein and mix together in a suitable vessel, then add a cupful of molasses and stew a syrup—the thicker the better. Take a table-spoonful, or a large swallow, three times a day. Be particular in following directions as to making and also as to taking it, and we will guarantee relief in cases not too far advanced.

The writer does not claim this recipe as original with himself, but has recommended it in many cases always with good results. As the ingredients are so common and so easily obtained, it is best not to make more than a quart at a time particularly in warm weather, as the fresher it is the better effect will be produced.

Papers of the country will confer a blessing on this alas! too numerous class—north, south, east and west—by publishing the above receipe.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., June 12, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 25 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 17 cts, by the bale. 18 to 20 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, $1 50
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents. (none in market)
" *Peaches*, peeled,
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves,
" " " quarters
" *Blackberries*,
" *Cherries*,
" *Plums*,
" *Damsons*,
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 50 to per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3½ cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 75 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

LUGS.

Very Inferior,	$3,00 to $5,00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10,00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

Molasses! Molasses!!

NOW landing, Ex. Schooner "ALASKA," direct from Cardenas,

220 HOGSHEADS } Sweet Cuba Molasses,
30 TIERCES, } In prime New Packag's
40 BARRELS, }

Selected especially for Summer Trade.

Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.

O. G. PARSLEY, & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 2w

Salt! Salt!!

2000 Sacks Genuine Liverpool SALT.
2000 " " American "

Large full sacks, in *prime order, momentarily expected*, and for sale at lowest current prices.

Orders for lots of 100 sacks or over, received before discharge of vessels, will be filled at *extremely* low prices.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 1m

NOTICE!

ON the 22nd day of June, 1868, I will sell for Cash, at Lewisville, Forsyth County, the following property seized to satisfy United States taxes, to wit:

800 acres adjoining the lands of Jno. Miller, Wiley Hauser and others, seized as property liable for United States taxes due and owing by William Binkley and W. H. Miller.

200 acres adjoining the lands of L. C. Lachenour and others, seized for the taxes of Lewis Inscore.

50 acres adjoining the lands of L. C Lachenour and others, as the property of W. H. Inscore.

Also on the premises, near Kernersville, on the 24th day of June, 1868, I will sell for cash, 300 acres, more or less, as the property of Jno. Hester and Robert Hester, also, all their personal estate, liable to seizure at the suit of the United States, for taxes.

JOHN CRANE, *Collector*,
By JOB WORTH, DEP. COL.
May 30th, 1868. 41—3t.

COME TO THE FURNITURE SALE!

WILL be offered for sale at *E. Belo's Old Stand, on Friday, the 12th inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a lot of FURNITURE, consisting of BUREAUS, WARDROBES, TOILET STANDS, WASH STANDS, BEDSTEADS, Cane and Split Bottom CHAIRS, BOOKCASES, SECRETARIES, Homemade and Parlor CARPETS, CLOCKS, TABLES, CUPBOARDS, Cupboard SAFES, &c., &c. *Terms Cash.*

T. F. PRATHER, *Auctioneer.*
Salem, N. C., June 3, 1868. 41..tds.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Interest will be charged on all Book Accounts over thirty days' standing. This arrangement will be strictly adhered to.

BLUM & BRIETZ.
Salem N. C., June 5, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please make payment, without delay. And public notice is hereby given that interest will be charged on all accounts from 1st day of January and 1st day of July, in each and every year.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

PFOHL & STOCKTON.
Salem, N, C., May 29th, 1868. 4t-pd.

ATTRACTIONS AT J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35–tf

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.
April 24, 1868. 35–6m.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER FOR BOXES, &c.

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphi

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.

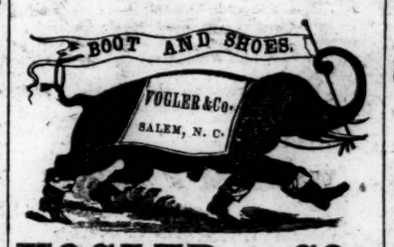
Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.
The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.
The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.
Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.
CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
N. C. Farm Books.



VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,
in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.—Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.
Feb, 7, 1868. 24–tf

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 262 Baltimore Street,

(*Opposite Hanover,*)

BALTIMORE.

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and valuable assortment of foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with this Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of anydesired style of Binding.

Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 27–3m

SPRING LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos' Davenport's and Tytler's Universal
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands,
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Talesbound 15c1
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

Up with the Rail Road!!!

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions, Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Drugs & Dyes, Paints, Oils, Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over,

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 38..tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.
Feb. 13, 1868. 25–

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜
A. T. ZEVELY,
Salem, N. C., August 16, 1867. 1–tf.

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, asumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue o his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1860: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim,

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term; 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagor shall sell at six monihs credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue fo said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead: at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—*Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has paid counteand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: Provided further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more or one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first May, of 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT
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WILMINGTON, N. C.
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$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
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LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENFRAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL
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Farmers' and Stock Breeders' Advertiser.

ONLY $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A First-class Monthly Journal, devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains 36 large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Specimen Copies free, for stamp, with list of splendid Premiums to Agents.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR, FREE.

The Publishers of the American Stock Journal have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the *ailments* or *injuries* of all kinds of stock, and to answer in *print*, in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a *cure*. These prescriptions are given *gratis*, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon, *free of charge*. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it.

N. P. BOYER & CO.
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

J. G. VEACH & CO'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE--Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
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Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25–3m

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868. 26–

Attention! Right Dress!
DRESS UP RIGHT!
An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec.13, 1867. 17-tf

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24–1m

HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.

L. V. BLUM.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. — T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.
September, 18, 1867. 4–t

ESHFR GARDEN SEEDS
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building,
SALEM, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the public. A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb, 13, 1868. 25–

COLORING.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER,

IS prepared to do all kinds of COLORING.
Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35–tf

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants,
Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
1–1y.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9–tf.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK
For sale by L V. BLUM

Berkley, Millar & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

Ticknor and Fields's Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Evesett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiv, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shanly, Mrs. Diaz, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year; Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; Twenty copies, $60,00, and a copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club of Twenty. Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens has written *expressly* for this magazine "A Holiday Romance," which will appear in four parts, each part illustrated by John Gilbert, the greatest of English designers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes will finish his already famous Arctic Story, "Cast Away in the Cold."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Author of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

Mr. J. H. A. Bone will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

The Author of the "Seven Little Sisters," one of the most charming of children's books, will tell "Dame Nature's Stories," explaining many curious facts of animal and vegetable life.

Numerous other writers who are favorites with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contribute, such as Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks, T. B. Aldrich, The Author of "Little Prudy," "George Eager," and others.

The illustrations will continue to be the very best that can be obtained from such artists as Darley, Hennessy, Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, McEnter, Stephens, Waud, Fenn, Hoppin, Fredericks, White, and Lumly. Full-page illustrations will be published every month, and occasional *colored supplements* will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department,—*Romance, History, Fiction, Fact, Poetry, Prose, Fancy, Science, Music, Art*, and *Amusement*,—and must continue to be, as it now is, a Household Necessity and Delight.

Terms: One copy for twelve months, $2.00; Three copies, $5.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $30.00, with an additional copy free to the getter up of the club of Twenty. Single number, 20 cents.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR 1868.

Will contain a Brilliant Serial Story, entitled **"FOUL PLAY,"** by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

Terms: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Monthly parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches.

The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grams, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns

The following gives the contents of circular isterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter	
(three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at leass one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

THE
People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
SALEM, N. C.,
BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the
LATEST NEWS,
SUCH AS
POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
OMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS.**

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE
Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRMMES,
CIRCULRS.
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER,
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

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